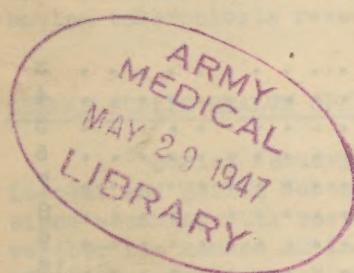


MILITARY GOVERNMENT OF GERMANY

PUBLIC HEALTH AND
MEDICAL AFFAIRS

(Bimonthly Review)



MONTHLY REPORT
OF THE
MILITARY GOVERNOR, US ZONE

1 JANUARY - 28 FEBRUARY 1947

NO. 20

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HEALTH AND MEDICAL AFFAIRS

HIGHLIGHTS

The severe weather conditions caused an increased need for health services and at the same time made the provision of these services more difficult. The increased difficulties in transportation and communications have seriously hampered German health authorities in the reporting of communicable disease data and the dissemination of essential health instructions. Health services during January and February were barely adequate owing to a fortunate absence of epidemics. Among the important communicable diseases, diphtheria and whooping cough continued a decreased trend of incidence while gonorrhea, tuberculosis, syphilis, typhoid, scarlet fever, dysentery, and measles remained essentially unchanged. While there were reports of scattered outbreaks of influenza, only occasional cases have been confirmed by laboratory identification of the virus.

The nutritional health of the population as reflected by body weights showed recovery in January of losses which had occurred in December, with no further significant change in February. Nutritional deficiency diseases, including edema, remained near the November-December level through February. New decreases in the meat and fat components of the ration, with substitution of bread, cereals, and sugar, has further decreased the adequacy of the ration in certain essential nutrients.

Very little progress was made in increasing the number of German hospital beds, the shortage of which continues to be the major problem facing German health authorities. With occupancy of the 180,772 beds available in the four Laender and U.S. Sector of Berlin, at 88.7 percent of capacity as of 1 February, beds are for all practical purposes non-existent for additional requirements that might develop quickly as a result of an epidemic or catastrophe.

Control of communicable animal diseases throughout the zone continues to be reasonably effective. The outbreak of foot-and-mouth disease in Bavaria that began in November 1946 has been largely brought under control with only five newly infected farms reported during the first half of February. A special survey for bovine tuberculosis revealed that 37.09 percent of 4,000 animals tested were infected.

GERMAN PUBLIC HEALTH OPERATIONS

During January and February, German public health organizations in the four Laender and Berlin Sector were faced with the most serious conditions encountered since assuming full responsibility for public health operations. The severe winter weather has caused an increased need for health services but has made the provision of these services much more difficult. Prompt and efficient reporting of communicable disease data and dissemination of essential health instructions are impeded by crowded communications and slow mail service. The critical shortage of transportation for health supplies and personnel that has existed was further aggravated. The operations of hospitals, clinics, health institutions and even doctors' offices were carried out under more adverse conditions than usual because of the critical shortage of fuel for space heating as well as for the operation of laundries and sterilizing equipment. Occasional instances of hospitals being completely without fuel occurred, and in some it was necessary for Military Government to take action to insure that supplies were delivered to prevent the most essential health installations from remaining inoperative.

The chief of the German Public Health organization in Hesse was removed from office and placed under suspension pending trial under the Law for Liberation from National Socialism and Militarism after new charges against him had been registered. This action necessitates a review of his case which had previously been cleared by a Spruchkammer (denazification tribunal).

HEALTH AND MEDICAL AFFAIRS

Erlangen University has planned a course in public health administration for physicians to be given during March to assist the Bavarian Health Department in obtaining replacements and improving the quality of health officials.

A one-day course of instruction in the proper use of penicillin for physicians of Hesse was held in Frankfurt on 31 January. Approximately 55 doctors representing all specialities as well as the chiefs of all large laboratories in the Land attended. Six of the laboratory chiefs were chosen to attend a further special course of instruction to be given at the U.S. Army Medical Laboratory at Darmstadt.

As a result of many criticisms received by the German Health Authorities in Hesse concerning the administration and operation of hospitals, the Minister of the Interior has been requested to appoint a committee to survey the requirements for hospital beds of various types as well as the availability of facilities for meeting these requirements. The committee will investigate and report on all hospitals and recommend means for the correction of deficiencies. This action is similar to that taken in Wuertemberg-Baden several months ago and is considered of definite value in solving this critical problem.

Sanitary supervision and quarantine of ships in the harbor of Bremen is being carried out by the German port health authority coordinated through Military Government Public Health Branch with activities of the 17th Major Port at Bremerhaven which supervises ships under military control.

PREVENTIVE MEDICINE

Communicable Diseases

An increase in respiratory diseases and increased metabolic requirements for food necessitated by the prolonged period of severe winter were among important developments in the health situation during January and February. Of the important communicable diseases, an increase occurred in respiratory diseases reported as influenza. Diphtheria continued the decrease which began in October; whooping cough decreased during the two-month period while rates for gonorrhea, tuberculosis, syphilis, typhoid fever, scarlet fever, dysentery, and measles remained essentially unchanged. (Figures 8, 9 and 10, pages 15, 16 and 17)

New cases of tuberculosis continue to be reported at an extremely high rate with 6,118 new cases reported during January and February, and a total of 120,362 known cases of active pulmonary tuberculosis are under medical supervision by dispensaries and hospitals. For January there were only 14,828 beds in tuberculosis hospitals and 5,443 beds in other hospitals for isolation and treatment of tuberculosis patients. The German program for acquiring suitable hospital bed space for isolation and treatment of infectious cases of tuberculosis has made little progress during January and February. It is necessary to treat large numbers of infectious cases in the home under overcrowded conditions and lack of facilities for personal hygiene and sanitation which accelerate the spread of infection. Existing conditions of poor nutrition, insecurity, fatigue and exhaustion favor an early breakdown of incipient cases. Tuberculosis dispensaries for treatment and supervision of non-hospitalized cases reported 65,956 fluoroscopic examinations in January.

January - February 1947

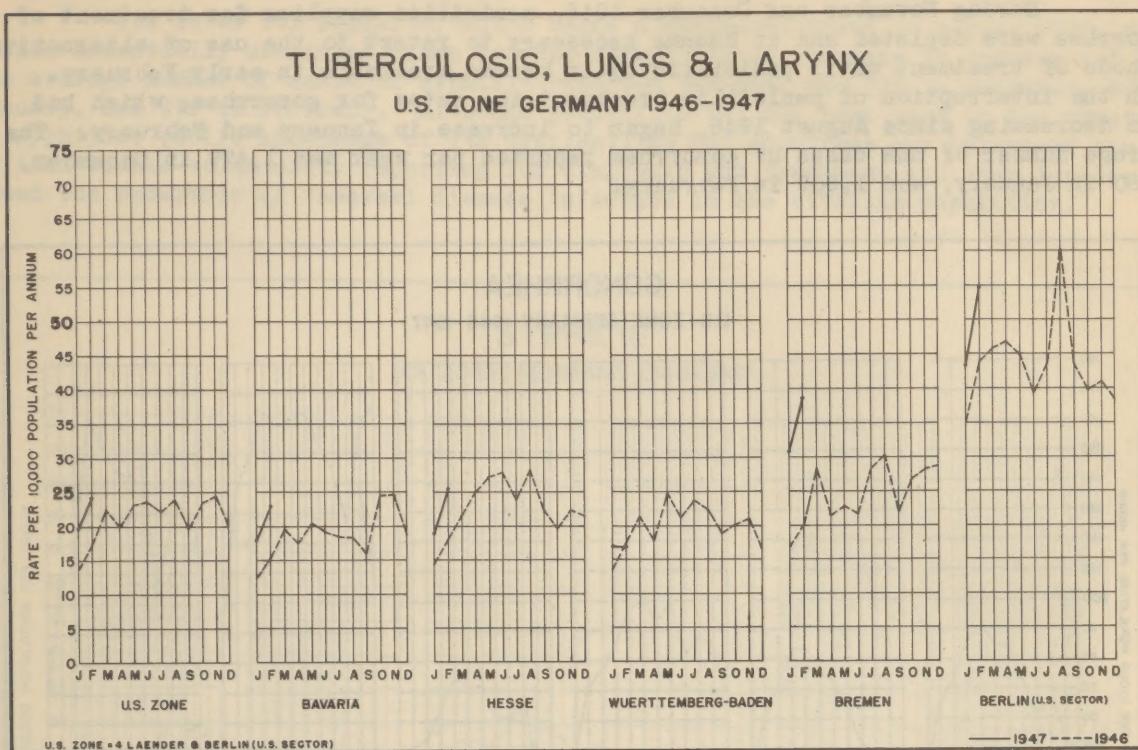


Figure 1

The first cases of smallpox in the U.S. Zone since the occupation began were reported in January at Wiesbaden. A U.S. civilian from Liege, Belgium, who apparently contracted the disease in Paris, was transferred to Wiesbaden, where a total of twelve cases among U.S. personnel and two cases among the German population developed. A number of those who became infected had previously been vaccinated against smallpox but did not possess sufficient immunity for protection. The present immunity of the German civilian population consists of that produced by vaccination in the first year of life and again in the eleventh year as is required by German law. Persons who served with the German armed forces received additional vaccinations. Control measures are being maintained to prevent spread from the focal point at Wiesbaden. One isolated case of smallpox which had no demonstrable contact with the cases at Wiesbaden was reported from Bavaria.

The decrease in the incidence of gonorrhea which has been evident since last August continued to January, having dropped 50 percent in that period from 90.63 per 10,000 per annum to 45.3. Syphilis also showed a small decline from 30.15 in August to 25.2 in January.

A study of the incidence of gonorrhea by age groups shows 86.1 percent of reported cases among females were between the age of 14 to 34, and 91 percent between 14 to 40. For males 76.4 percent of the cases were between 14 and 34, and 89 percent between 14 and 40. Rates by sex using estimated population figures for the age groups between 14 to 40 reveals that the incidence of venereal diseases among German males has been almost as high as for German females and has quite closely paralleled the general rise in venereal disease prevalence up to last August and its subsequent decrease. The rate for January was 20.5 per 1,000 per annum for males as against 23.6 for females for the 14 to 40 age group.

107.76	329.4	376	261.1	93	718	148	1024
624.9	621	38	621	68	68	61	742
780.81	19	348	98	462	55	641	812

HEALTH AND MEDICAL AFFAIRS

During November and December 1946, penicillin supplies for treatment of gonorrhea were depleted and it became necessary to revert to the use of alternative methods of treatment until penicillin again became available in early February. With the interruption of penicillin treatment the rates for gonorrhea, which had been decreasing since August 1946, began to increase in January and February. The average number of new cases of gonorrhea reported per week was 1,479 in December, 1,580 in January, and 1,609 in February.

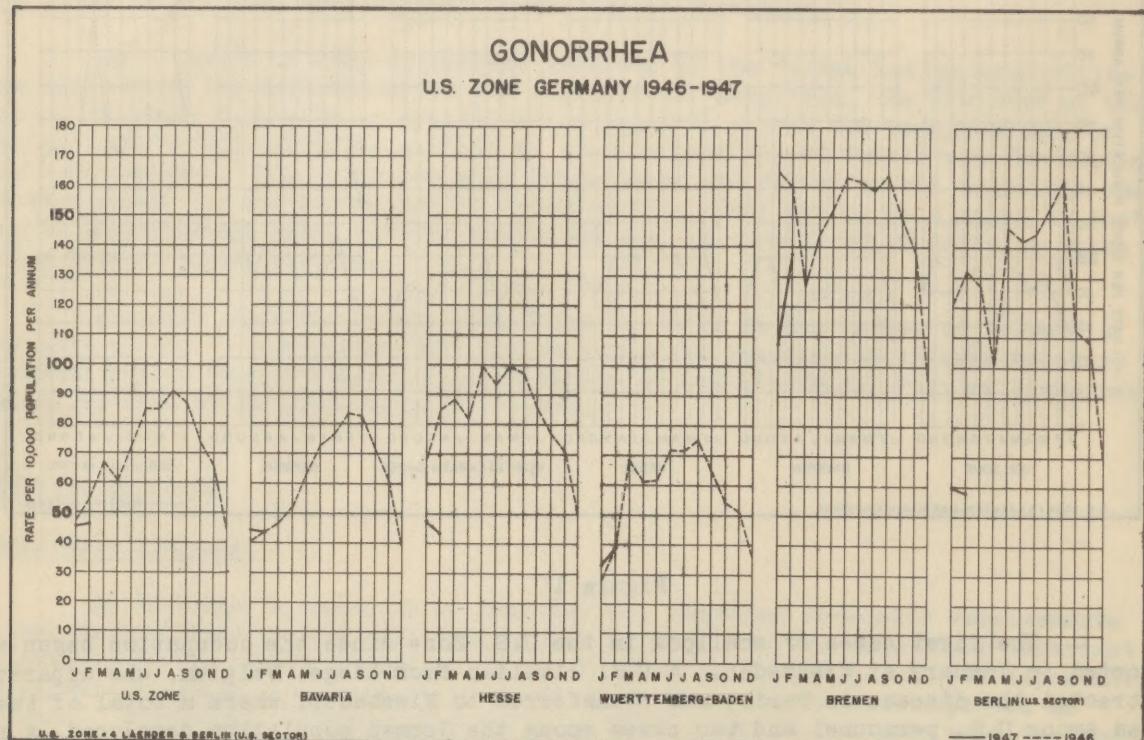


Figure 2

A total of 12,759 new cases of gonorrhea were treated during January and February of which 7,345 received penicillin, bringing the total number treated with penicillin since the beginning of the program in December 1945 to 130,188.

PENICILLIN IN TREATMENT OF GONORRHEA IN GERMAN CIVILIANS U.S. ZONE OF GERMANY

Area	Number of Patients Treated During January & February 1947				Number of Patients Treated		
	Males		Females		Jan	Feb	1 December 45 to 1 March 47
	Jan	Feb	Jan	Feb	Jan	Feb	
TOTAL U.S.ZONE	783	2,224	1,178	3,160	1,961	5,384	130,188
BAVARIA	214	842	295	1,126	509	1,968	52,865
HESSE	179	493	238	671	417	1,164	30,800
WÜRTTEMBERG-BADEN	240	817	339	1,145	579	1,962	27,791
BREMEN	10	40	82	159	92	199	6,545
BERLIN (U.S. SECTOR)	140	32	224	59	364	91	12,087

JANUARY - FEBRUARY 1947

HEALTH AND MEDICAL AFFAIRS

The rates for syphilis, which began a decreased trend in August 1946, remained essentially unchanged since October except for an increase in January and February. The average number of cases of syphilis reported per week was 773 in December, 897 in January, and 979 in February. Although penicillin has not been used in the treatment of syphilis, public knowledge of its availability for gonorrhea has increased the number of individuals voluntarily reporting for diagnosis and treatment and thus further reduced the reservoir of venereal disease infection in the civilian population.

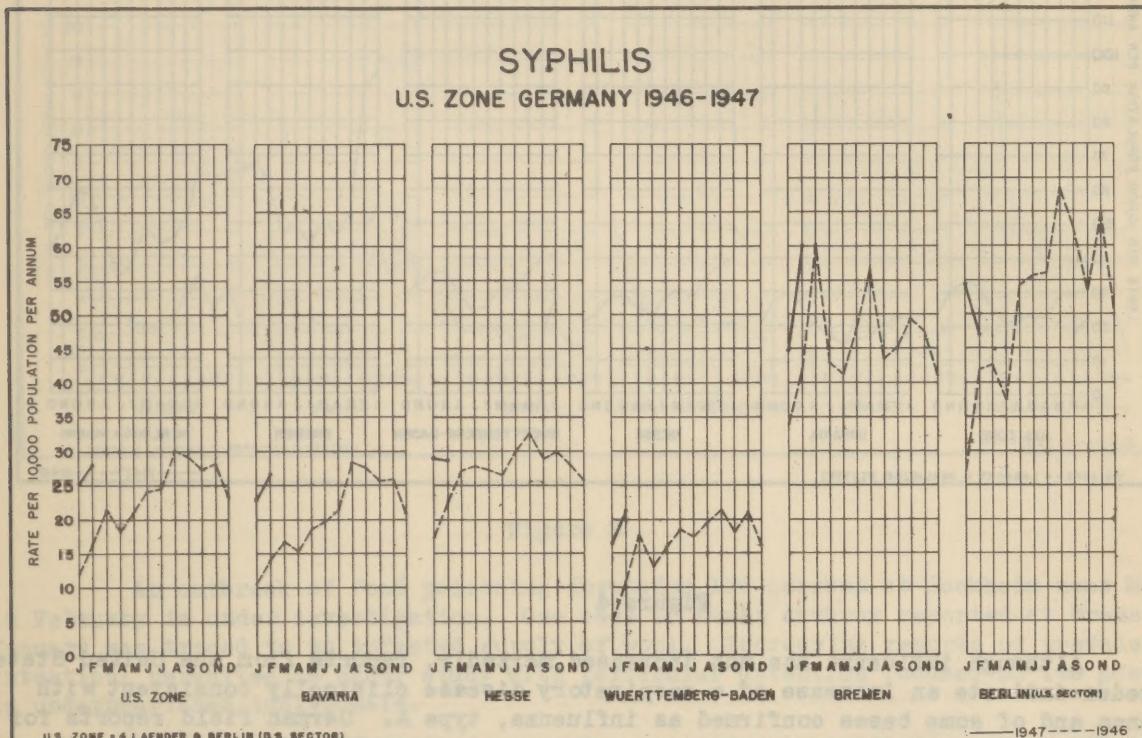


Figure 3

Diphtheria, which had been on the increase in Germany for several years, attained its highest rates in October and November 1945, then declined through the spring and summer months until August 1946, when a sharp seasonal increase was again evident and continued through September, after which it decreased. Study of the diphtheria incidence by age and sex has revealed that its main prevalence during the last year has been among adults and predominantly among adult females. Most urban reports indicate that approximately half the cases reported occurred in persons over 14 years of age and that 40 percent of the reported cases are in females over 14 years of age. The extensive diphtheria immunization program inaugurated by Military Government in 1945 effectively reduced the number of susceptible children and immunization for diphtheria in the German armed forces has influenced reduced susceptibility among the adult males.

Diphtheria rates in Germany for 1946 show a marked increase in the first half of the year, peaking in October and November 1945. The rate then declined through the spring and summer months until August 1946, when a sharp seasonal increase was again evident and continued through September, after which it decreased. Study of the diphtheria incidence by age and sex has revealed that its main prevalence during the last year has been among adults and predominantly among adult females. Most urban reports indicate that approximately half the cases reported occurred in persons over 14 years of age and that 40 percent of the reported cases are in females over 14 years of age. The extensive diphtheria immunization program inaugurated by Military Government in 1945 effectively reduced the number of susceptible children and immunization for diphtheria in the German armed forces has influenced reduced susceptibility among the adult males.

HEALTH AND MEDICAL AFFAIRS

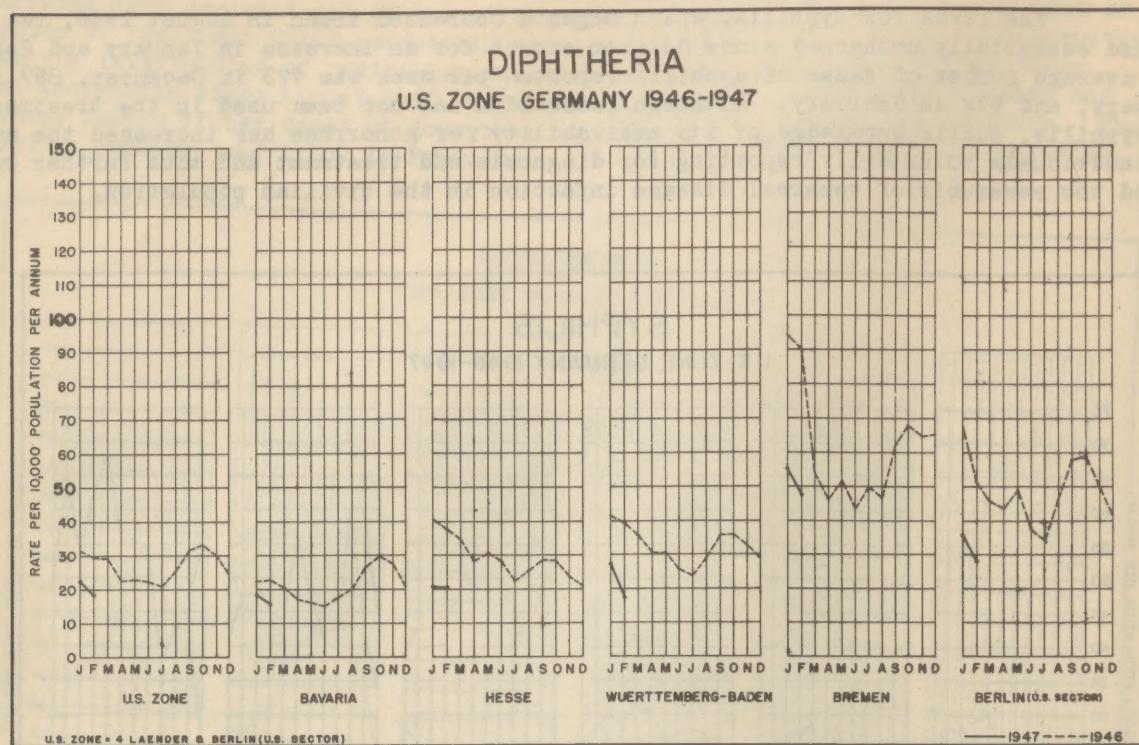


Figure 4

Although influenza has not increased markedly, reports from the United States and Sweden indicate an increase of a respiratory disease clinically consistent with influenza and of some cases confirmed as influenza, type A. German field reports for the U.S. Zone indicate a seasonal increase of a respiratory disease clinically diagnosed as influenza but only occasional scattered cases have been confirmed as influenza by laboratory tests. The danger of an influenza epidemic in Europe has posed a constant threat that might overshadow all other matters in the field of health. This possibility has been well recognized and all known measures within limits of available means have been prepared to cope with it if it occurs, including provision of trained virologists and laboratory facilities capable of diagnosing influenza in each Land, maintaining a reserve of emergency hospital supplies in strategic locations to meet minimum needs for additional hospitalization, and the production of bivalent influenza A and B vaccine. Routine examination of sera from suspect cases and observation of causes for increased absenteeism from employment and schools has been practiced to assist in early recognition of an outbreak.

Bavarian health authorities estimated that approximately 10 percent of the population suffered from respiratory infection during January and February; 60 percent of the cases were ambulatory. Two outbreaks were reported in February; one at the Moosburg Civilian Internee Camp, with a population of 7,000, and a peak case load of 311 on 20 February proved to be common respiratory infections and was not confirmed as influenza; the second reported outbreak consisted of a 15 percent incidence of absenteeism among 850 employees of a textile plant at Rosenheim. This latter outbreak was likewise due to common respiratory disease and not influenza.

Typhoid fever continues a decreased trend which has been maintained since the November epidemic at Neuötting in Landkreis Altoetting, Bavaria, that resulted in a total of 410 cases and 26 deaths. The present prevalence of typhoid fever is mainly in the form of sporadic cases or small isolated outbreaks resulting from use of non-approved water supplies, from defective sewerage, and faulty environmental sanitation.

HEALTH AND MEDICAL AFFAIRS

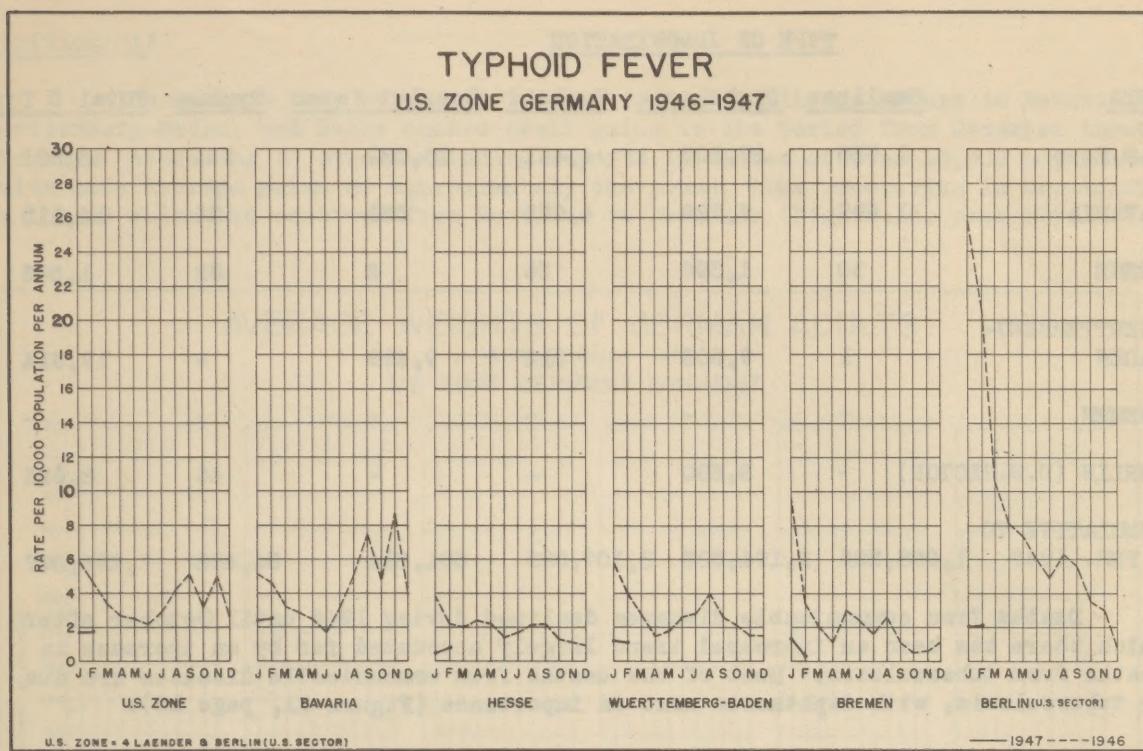


Figure 5

An outbreak of food poisoning involving 137 persons at Hockheim near Mannheim in February is under investigation. One case of human anthrax reported at Bremen in January was traced to an infected supply of wool. Increasing reports of prevalence of intestinal parasites is under study with particular attention focused on its prevalence in undernourished individuals.

Health supervision of refugees, expellees, displaced persons, and returning ex-prisoners of war is in force at border control stations and is a valuable means of detecting sources of communicable disease. Health supervision is a large problem in reception centers where such persons are cared for in crowded, unhygienic environment often for months before they are resettled. Screening of these individuals detects many cases of tuberculosis, venereal disease, vermin infestation and other infections which are subsequently brought under treatment.

Programs for public enlightenment in public health matters are being conducted under the auspices of committees consisting of representatives from labor, clergy, press, education, health, and social agencies.

No cases of typhus fever occurred during January and February, continuing the unusual absence of this disease from the U.S. Zone during the season of prevalence.

Immunizations for protection against preventable diseases continued to be administered. The following statistics show the number completed in January and the cumulative total from the beginning of the occupation to 1 February.

HEALTH AND MEDICAL AFFAIRS

TYPE OF IMMUNIZATION

AREA	Smallpox	Diphtheria	Typhoid	Scarlet Fever	Typhus	Total 5 Types
U.S.Zone	1,730	27,205	4,441	10,081	144	43,601
BAVARIA	1,699	7,726	4,073	581	36	14,115
HESSE	30	1,396	56	2	62	1,546
WUERTTEMBERG-BADEN	1	9,503	312	9,498	-	19,314
BREMEN	-	-	-	-	-	-
BERLIN (U.S.SECTOR)	-	8,580	-	-	46	8,626
CUMULATIVE TO 1 FEB. 1947	1,028,386	2,194,603	3,107,086	881,814	84,488	7,296,377

Deaths from communicable diseases declined during 1946 until October after which there has been an increased trend largely accounted for by an increase in deaths from tuberculosis. Most of the deaths from communicable diseases are due to tuberculosis, with diphtheria next in importance (Figure 11, page 18).

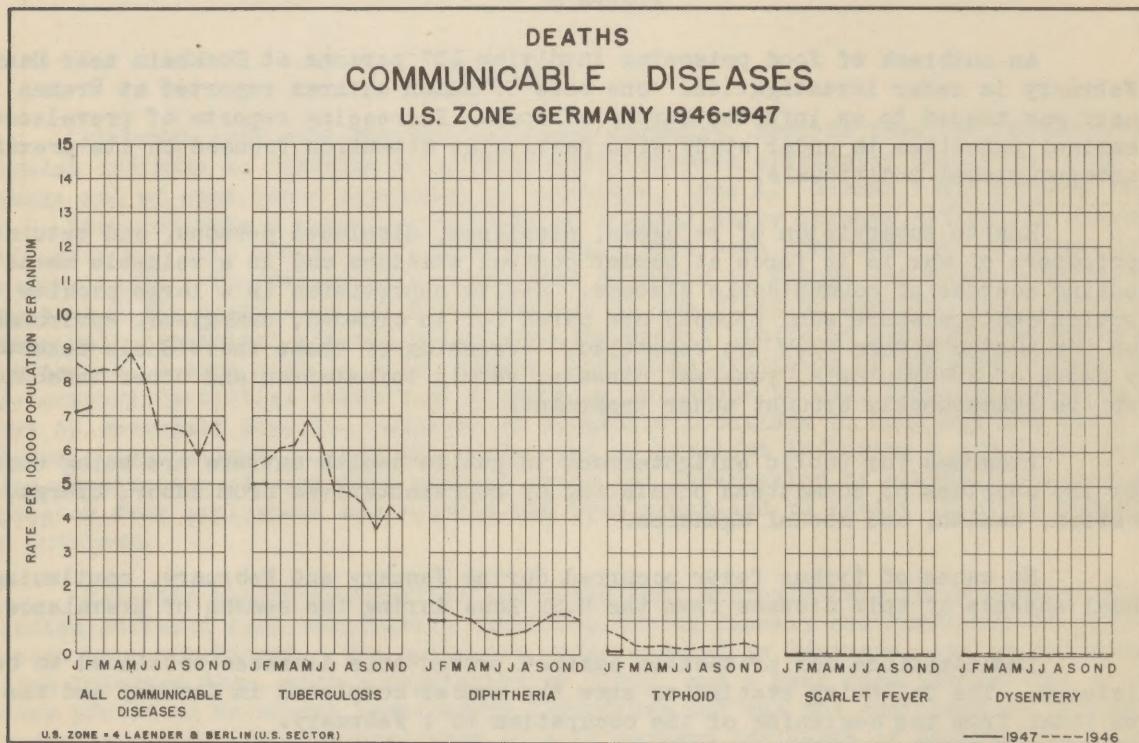


Figure 6

HEALTH AND MEDICAL AFFAIRS

Nutrition 1/

The average body weight of Germans in nearly all age groups in Bavaria, Wuerttemberg-Baden, and Hesse showed small gains in the period from December through February. According to street-weighing reports in cities of over 10,000 population, adults made average gains of approximately one pound, thus recovering in two months the losses which had occurred from November to December (Figure 12, page 19).

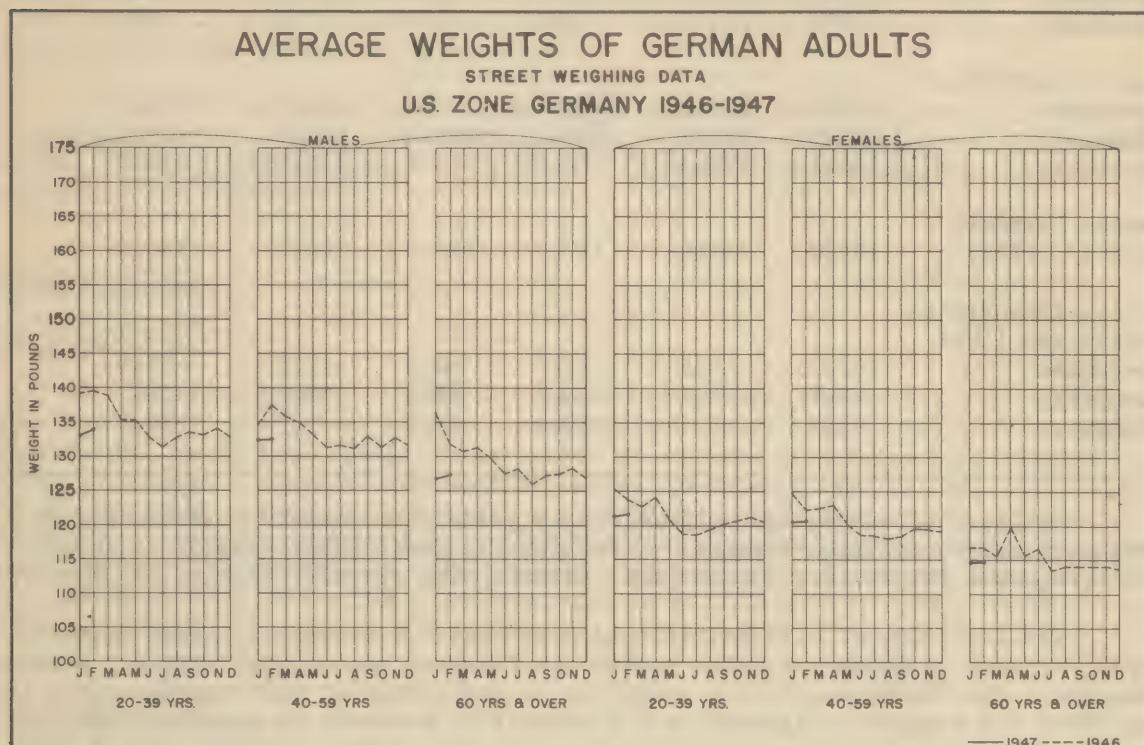


Figure 7

Body weight averages obtained by nutrition surveys in cities of over 25,000 population in December, January, and February are summarized in the following tabulation. The data represent eleven cities in December, nine cities in January, and eight cities in February. Since the cities surveyed were not the same from month to month, the changes from December through February should not be interpreted as a trend in the same population. But to the extent that the cities are comparable, the data suggest weight gains from December to January, with no significant change in February except in women over 60 years of age, whose average weights were lower in February.

1/ A descriptive discussion of the programs and sources from which data are derived for a month-to-month evaluation of the nutritional health of the population is to be found in the Public Health and Medical Affairs annex to the Report of the Military Governor, No. 18.

HEALTH AND MEDICAL AFFAIRS

AVERAGE WEIGHTS OF GERMAN ADULTS NUTRITION SURVEY DATA

AGE GROUPS	MEN			WOMEN		
	20-39	40-59	60 & Over	20-39	40-59	60 & Over
Number Weighed						
December	990	1,468	867	609	536	491
January	1,040	1,316	712	690	507	590
February	934	1,416	788	602	528	240
Average Weight (lbs)						
December	136.7	133.8	131.5	122.5	121.6	113.1
January	140.0	136.2	132.7	124.1	122.5	117.3
February	140.6	136.4	132.6	124.5	122.3	114.9
Reference Standard Weights a/ (lbs)						
	142.0	146.0	147.0	123.0	132.0	133.0
Deviation from Refer- ence Standard (lbs)						
December	-5.3	-12.2	-15.5	-0.5	-10.4	-19.9
January	-2.0	-9.8	-14.3	+1.1	-9.5	-15.7
February	-1.4	-9.6	-14.4	+1.5	-9.7	-18.1

Children of school ages showed weight gains from January to February in Wuerttemberg-Baden, and from December to February in Hesse (where school weights were not reported for January because most schools were closed.) (Figure 13, page 20)

The incidence of mild nutritional edema was 3.5 percent in large cities surveyed in Hesse in January and 3.1 percent in February as compared with 4.3 percent in December. The incidence of this condition in the cities of Wuerttemberg-Baden increased from 0.5 percent in January to 0.9 percent in February as compared with 0.7 percent in December. Bavaria reported no cases in January and an incidence of only 0.16 percent in February.

Deficiency of vitamin A has increased from an incidence of 3.1 percent to 5.3 percent in Wuerttemberg-Baden from October through February, and has ranged from 4.9 percent to 7.3 percent in Hesse in the same period while in Bavaria the incidence has ranged from less than 1.0 percent in October to 2.3 percent in February. Deficiencies of other vitamins present no problem in the general population, with the exception of rickets in infants, which is declining.

The official authorized ration underwent qualitative deterioration in the 98th ration period (3 February to 2 March) because of further decreases of meat and fat which were poorly compensated for by increases of bread and cereals. Furthermore, the substitution of sugar for unhonored meat coupons on a basis of calorie values in some localities further diminished the protein, fat, vitamin, and mineral value of the ration. Shortages of potatoes have necessitated loans from Army stocks and other emergency measures in some localities. The effects of these supply difficulties on the health of the affected population have not yet become apparent. If such deficiencies and substitutions are continued too long, those who are unable to supplement the ration adequately from off-the-ration sources may be expected to show a commensurate decline in nutritional health.

a/ The reference standard weights are not optimum or average or normal weights, but are weights which are deemed by consulting nutritionists to be the lower limits of a range which is acceptable for satisfactory health.

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Sanitation

The cumulative effect of low precipitation during the past few years resulted in a diminished flow of water throughout the U.S. Zone, creating numerous water shortages that became apparent in the fall, and which have increased to critical proportions in some communities. Munich is the only large city to be affected to date but many villages and towns have water shortages, due to the decreased supply and the increased demand of augmented populations. Power shortages during the severe weather of the past two months have resulted in the freezing of water mains and water pumps during power shut-offs, with serious consequences because of the very limited supplies of pumping equipment and pipe for repairs.

Plans have been made to construct sewerage systems in many villages where the increased population has caused overloading of septic tanks and other disposal installations. Only limited progress is expected in this program because of the lack of materials for construction.

MEDICAL AFFAIRS

Nursing Affairs

Nursing groups in Bavaria, Wuerttemberg-Baden, and Hesse have initiated steps for amending or rewriting the Nurse Practice Act so as to give the nurses themselves representation in the official supervision of schools of nursing and the state examination of nurses. Other recommendations being considered for inclusion are extension of the training course for nurses to a full three year period to include 400 hours of theory and a requirement that a part of the state examination be written. A committee composed of a representative appointed by the Minister of Interior, a legal advisor and the Land Chief Nurse has been appointed in each Land to prepare the act for legislative action.

Hospitalization

The following tabulation shows for the U.S. Zone and each of the four Laender and Berlin (U.S. Sector) the total numbers of German hospital beds available and the percentage of occupancy.

STATUS OF CIVILIAN HOSPITAL BEDS, U.S. ZONE

	Beds Available			Percent of Beds Occupied		
	1 Nov 46	1 Jan 47	1 Feb 47	1 Nov 46	1 Jan 47	1 Feb 47
TOTAL U.S. ZONE	175,844	179,562	180,772	84.0	79.0	88.7
Bavaria	84,589	86,335	86,009	83.9	81.2	89.3
Hesse	40,067	41,013	40,946	81.8	77.4	87.0
Wuerttemberg-Baden	32,016	32,908	34,009	86.6	75.8	89.3
Bremen	6,299	6,196	6,452	83.2	77.4	88.6
Berlin (U.S. Sector)	12,873	13,110	13,356	85.4	79.0	88.6

Prisoner-of-war beds still held by Army units shown in previous reports have been omitted from the above tabulation since the numbers remaining under Army control are now so small as to be no longer an important source of additional civilian beds. The total of 180,772 beds shown as available on 1 February 1947 represents only 10.0

HEALTH AND MEDICAL AFFAIRS

beds per thousand population calculated on the basis of population data from the census of 29 October 1946. Previous calculations of this factor indicated a slightly better ratio due to the use of a somewhat smaller total population obtained from ration card counts prior to the availability of census figures. The increased occupancy of hospital beds on 1 February 1947 as compared to 1 November 1946 shows the expected seasonal increase. An average occupancy of 88.7 percent of all hospitals is considered grossly in excess of an efficient operating level and indicates the precarious situation of hospitalization that now exists. Practically no capacity is available to meet additional requirements that may be needed quickly as a result of an epidemic or catastrophe.

The progress made in increasing hospital bed capacity during the past year has been entirely unsatisfactory and has even failed to keep pace with the increase in population. In spite of persistent efforts of Military Government and German health staffs, the number of beds per unit of population is now less than on 1 May 1946. During this period, hospitals have been able to meet emergency needs only because of the fortunate absence of epidemics, a situation which cannot be expected to prevail indefinitely. The need for development of additional properly equipped hospital capacity, including all related facilities required for operation and maintenance so as to provide a minimum of 15 beds per thousand of population prior to the onset of the next winter season, must be fully recognized and carried to conclusion by German Laender Governments during the next few months.

Narcotics Control

An Opium Office organized along the lines established in the other Laender has been established in Bremen. Police agencies have been requested to collaborate closely with the Opium Office to effect stringent control of traffic in narcotics.

The director of the Opium Office for Bavaria, upon an invitation of the Bavarian Land Police, conducted a course of instruction on narcotics control including narcotics laws and all aspects of the control of legitimate trade. Attending this course were officers from the rural police of the Laender, including Bremen, and from municipal police forces of the principal cities in the U.S. Zone. These officers will be assigned to enforce the narcotic laws in their respective areas. Special instructors included physicians, pharmacologists, chemists, and jurists. With the increased technical knowledge thus gained by police officials, closer coordination between control agencies and more stringent control of narcotics are expected.

A sharp upswing in the number of interzonal transactions has been noted; approximately 200 large transactions between producers in the U.S. Zone and wholesalers in the other zones are completed monthly. Arrangements have been initiated for the shipment to the British Zone of a large quantity of opium for extraction of alkaloids, which will ease a shortage there.

Medical Supply

The over-all reduction in industrial activity resulting from the shortage of transportation and coal has seriously curtailed the output of essential pharmaceuticals and other items of medical equipment and supply. Health activities have been carried on with supplies remaining from stocks obtained from captured enemy dumps that were turned over to German authorities during the past year as well as stocks in trade channels. As a result, these supplies have been largely depleted during this period of increased need and lowered production, making it more than ever imperative that production in this segment of German industry be increased at the earliest possible date.

During the latter part of January an additional shipment of 9,166,000 units of insulin donated by CRALOG (Council of Relief Agencies Licensed for Operation in Germany) was received and distributed to each of the four Laender and U.S. Sector of Berlin. While the total import requirement to supplement indigenous production has

HEALTH AND MEDICAL AFFAIRS

been calculated at approximately 15,000,000 units per month, German health authorities were of the opinion that by very strict rationing, it would be possible to maintain the diabetic population without serious consequences until early March when additional CRALOG donations are expected. The production of insulin in the U.S. Zone has not significantly increased during the past year. Production facilities are adequate, but collection of pancreas glands has continued to be much less than requirements. Until a definite import program for either raw pancreas or finished insulin is operative, the lives of many diabetics will continue to be dependent upon CRALOG donations.

Initial distribution of three billion Oxford Units of Penicillin (15,000 vials of 200,000 units each) for the treatment of gonorrhea in Germans against a new allocation of a six months' estimated requirements of 18 billion units was made to the four Laender and the U.S. Sector of Berlin in January. This was followed in February by a similar release so that the treatment program has continued without interruption since first supplies were received by treatment centers in January. Supplies for this purpose were obtained on loan from Army stocks to be replaced from shipment called forward from the United States.

A total of 40,000 rolls of 35 mm X-ray film previously released to UNRRA from captured enemy stocks and recently returned by that organization to the Army has been allocated to the German health authorities in the four Laender. This stock will provide much needed film for the operation of mass tuberculosis survey programs throughout the zone that have been held up because of a lack of film.

VETERINARY AFFAIRS

Veterinary Administration and Personnel

All Laender are carrying on veterinary administration with considerable difficulty due to lack of qualified personnel, supplies, and facilities. Training courses are being given for newly appointed officials and practitioners. As an example of shortage of officials, only 35 percent of the Kreise in Regierungsbezirk Wuerttemberg have permanently appointed official veterinarians (Veterinaerraete), 13 percent have no officials but the work is carried on temporarily by neighboring Kreis officials, and the remaining 52 percent have temporary appointees.

The German organization plan for the Bizonal Food and Agriculture Control Group, with headquarters at Stuttgart, includes a veterinary section. This section will be responsible for coordinating veterinary affairs in the U.S. and British Zones as they are related to Food and Agriculture.

Food Control

Difficulties in attaining adequate pasteurization of milk continue without improvement due to the shortage of fuel and electricity. From slaughterhouse reports, tuberculosis is the single largest cause for rejection of meat as unfit for human consumption. In Hesse new regulations and control procedures have been adopted whereby rejected livers are being collected for the production of liver extract for the treatment of human pernicious anemia.

Animal Disease Control

A resume of reportable animal diseases which occurred in the U.S. Zone during January as compared with the preceding three months is shown in Figure 14, page 21. Erysipelas of pigs, fowl pest, and equine scabies were the most prevalent diseases with erysipelas and fowl pest showing a downward trend during the past several months. Scabies increased in January after a decrease in the previous three months. The foot and mouth disease outbreak in Bavaria has been brought under

HEALTH AND MEDICAL AFFAIRS

control with only a few new farms being infected in January. Reports for the first half of February show only five newly infected farms. Swine fever has not been reported since December. Extensive testing programs for dourine and glanders are continuing throughout the Zone. Veterinarians are taking advantage of the wide contacts with farms to make a closer check of the presence of scabies in horses. A special survey of bovine tuberculosis during the past few weeks in Wuerttemberg, in which over 4,000 animals were tested, revealed 37.09 percent infection. Similar heavy infection is reported in the other three zones of Germany.

Miscellaneous.

The usual operation of veterinary laboratories and production of supplies is continuing without material change. Many supplies are very short. The collection of dead animals for rendering plants, which operate under the veterinary service, has been difficult due to the shortage of transportation facilities.

COMMUNICABLE DISEASE REPORT (BY LAND)

U. S. ZONE OF GERMANY

For Month of January 1947
(4 Weeks)

HEALTH AND MEDICAL AFFAIRS

LAND	POPULATION	Reported Number of New CASES and DEATHS of COMMUNICABLE DISEASE		c: Cases	d: Deaths
		CASES	DEATHS		
TOTAL US ZONE	18,158,269	c	3	1	-
Bavaria	8,983,015	c	3	1	-
Hesse	4,050,188	d	-	-	-
Wuerttemberg-Baden	3,649,559	d	-	-	-
Bremen	491,605	d	-	-	-
Berlin (US Sector)	984,002	d	-	-	-

		Cases & Deaths Expressed as per 10,000 Population per Annum					
TOTAL US ZONE	18,158,269	-	0.0	0.0	-	-	-
Bavaria	8,983,015	-	0.0	0.0	-	22.6	4.8
Hesse	4,050,188	-	-	-	-	18.3	3.9
Wuerttemberg-Baden	3,649,559	-	-	-	-	20.9	4.6
Bremen	491,605	-	-	-	-	26.8	6.2
Berlin (US Sector)	984,002	-	-	-	-	35.8	8.1

e/ TOTAL US ZONE includes the four Länder and the U.S. Sector of Berlin.

b/ Indicates no data submitted.

- Indicates no cases reported.

0.0 Indicates rates between 0 and 0.05.

JANUARY - FEBRUARY 1947

COMMUNICABLE DISEASE REPORT (BY LAND)

U. S. ZONE OF GERMANY

For Month of February 1947

(4 Weeks)

HEALTH AND MEDICAL AFFAIRS

LAND	POPULATION	Reported Number of New CASES and DEATHS of COMMUNICABLE DISEASE												d: Deaths																			
		CASES & DEATHS	Typhus Fever	Relapsing Fever	Antthrax	Smallpox	Typhus Borne	House Borne	Cholera	Plague	Diphtheria	Scarlet Fever	The Lungs & Larynx	Whooping Cough	Syphilis	Typhoid Fever	Paratyphoid	Dysentery	Food Poisoning	Influenza	Measles												
TOTAL US ZONE		a/ 18,158,369	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2603	611	3374	460	1405	54	12	6438	3918	74	37	137	3	49	14875	6	-	11	558	3032		
Bavaria		8,983,015	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1090	257	1584	166	790	20	3	3023	1847	170	67	12	-	-	1	-	3	380	1861			
Hesse		4,050,188	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	640	162	792	121	294	14	5	1359	895	26	6	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	2	2	480	
Wuerttemberg-Baden		3,649,559	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	482	118	475	75	282	12	4	1097	594	30	1	2	137	2	12	2907	3	-	4	39	685	
Bremen		491,605	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	179	24	146	33	39	6	-	520	227	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	137	6	
Berlin (US Sector)		984,002	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	212	50	377	65	b/	2	-	439	355	16	-	16	-	-	-	b/	-	2	b/	b/	b/	

Case Rates Expressed as per 10,000 Population, per Annum																															
TOTAL US ZONE	a/ 18,158,369	-	0.0	-	-	-	18.6	4.4	24.2	3.3	10.1	0.4	0.1	46.1	28.1	1.7	0.5	0.3	1.0	0.0	0.4	106.5	0.0	-	0.1	4.0	21.7				
Bavaria	8,983,015	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15.8	3.7	22.9	2.4	11.4	0.3	0.0	43.7	26.7	2.5	1.0	0.2	-	-	0.2	135.8	0.0	-	0.0	5.5	26.9
Hesse	4,050,188	-	0.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20.5	5.2	25.4	3.9	9.4	0.4	0.2	43.6	28.7	0.8	0.2	0.2	-	-	0.004	64.4	0.1	-	0.1	0.1	15.4
Wuerttemberg-Baden	3,649,559	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	17.2	4.2	16.9	2.7	10.0	0.4	0.1	39.1	21.2	1.1	0.0	0.1	4.9	0.1	0.4	103.5	0.1	-	0.1	1.4	24.4
Bremen	491,605	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	47.3	6.3	38.6	8.7	10.3	1.6	-	137.5	60.0	0.3	-	0.3	-	-	3.7	152.1	-	-	-	36.2	1.6
Berlin (US Sector)	984,002	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	28.0	6.6	49.8	8.6	b/	0.3	-	58.0	46.9	2.1	-	2.1	-	-	b/	-	0.3	b/	b/	b/	

a/ TOTAL US ZONE includes the four Laender and the U.S. Sector of Berlin.

b/ Indicates no data submitted.

- Indicates no cases reported.

0.0 Indicates rates between 0 and 0.05.

Figure 9

COMMUNICABLE DISEASE RATES
 U.S. ZONE OF GERMANY ^{2/}
 FOR PERIOD 30 DECEMBER 1945 - 22 FEBRUARY 1947
 Expressed as Cases per 10,000 Persons Annually

PERIOD	HEALTH AND MEDICAL AFFAIRS																												
	Typhus Fever			Smallpox			Antihexa Reactions			Scarlet Fever																			
	TYPHUS FEVER	SMALLPOX	ANTIHES	CHOLERA	PLAGUE	Diphtheria	SCARLET FEVER	THE LUNG & LARYNX	WHOOPING COUGH	POLIOMYELITIS	MENINGOCOCCUS	CONTRHEA	TYPHOID FEVER	PERITYPHOID	DYSENTERY	INFECTIONOUS	FOOD POISONING	INDULGANT FEVER	SCABIES	INFECTIOUS	TRIUMATIC	RABSIES	MALARIA	INFLUENZA	MEASLES				
January 1946	34	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01			
February 1946	1.02	0.57	0.12	0.04	0.05	0.05	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01			
March 1946	19.46	29.11	5.85	22.65	3.03	8.99	0.29	0.11	67.32	21.55	3.43	0.64	1.47	0.22	0.02	1.06	83.63	0.07	0.25	6.21	0.88	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01			
April 1946	19.46	22.68	5.14	20.02	2.75	8.84	0.17	0.04	60.44	18.11	2.70	0.49	1.07	0.06	0.11	0.39	108.41	0.05	0.41	4.56	1.33	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01			
May 1946	19.46	22.91	5.46	23.10	3.34	17.97	0.22	0.06	72.45	21.24	2.51	0.53	0.86	0.16	0.03	0.41	99.28	0.02	0.59	1.93	3.05	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01			
June 1946	19.46	22.33	5.23	23.59	3.71	20.18	0.27	0.07	84.79	24.11	2.16	0.64	1.46	0.22	0.03	0.29	118.34	0.04	0.94	7.71	4.40	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01			
July 1946	19.46	20.88	5.90	22.18	4.09	23.21	0.25	0.02	84.58	24.52	2.86	1.38	1.23	0.29	0.01	0.29	108.61	0.05	1.09	5.3	6.02	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01			
August 1946	19.46	25.32	5.89	23.94	4.03	25.12	0.22	0.07	90.63	30.15	4.20	2.46	1.12	0.34	0.03	0.32	93.68	0.09	0.75	8.0	5.00	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01			
September 1946	19.46	31.59	7.76	19.69	3.31	19.41	0.21	0.05	86.72	29.23	5.05	1.31	0.81	0.03	0.09	0.43	108.05	0.04	0.51	8.7	6.04	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01			
October 1946	19.46	33.13	6.34	23.44	3.44	17.28	0.22	0.06	73.60	27.30	3.29	1.28	0.70	0.40	0.04	0.40	103.69	0.07	0.31	9.7	9.30	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01			
November 1946	19.46	29.98	6.15	24.38	3.36	15.97	0.22	0.03	65.86	28.24	5.03	0.93	0.47	0.22	0.02	0.66	120.16	0.08	0.13	1.24	2.21	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01			
December 1946	19.46	24.88	5.35	20.26	3.62	13.12	0.16	0.02	44.38	23.20	2.56	0.52	0.37	0.02	0.02	0.36	105.60	0.02	0.07	1.28	3.43	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01			
January 1947	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00			
Week Ending:																													
4 Jan 1947	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
11 Jan 1947	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
18 Jan 1947	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
25 Jan 1947	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
February 1947	-0.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Week Ending:																													
1 Feb 1947	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
8 Feb 1947	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
15 Feb 1947	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
22 Feb 1947	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	

^{2/} Includes the four Laender and the U.S. Sector of Berlin.

JANUARY - FEBRUARY 1947

Figure 10

DEATH RATES FROM COMMUNICABLE DISEASES
(For Period 29 December 1945 to 22 February 1947)
Expressed as Deaths per 10,000 Population per Annum

HEALTH AND MEDICAL AFFAIRS

Area, Period Covered And Disease	U. S. ZONE	HEALTH AND MEDICAL AFFAIRS											
		January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December
TYPHUS Fever	•02	•11	•06	•02	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Louse Borne	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SMALLPOX	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
ANTHrax	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
RELAPSING FEVER	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
CHOLERA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
PLASQUE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Diphtheria	1.61	•04	1.34	1.15	1.03	•57	•61	•69	•69	•96	1.18	1.22	1.02
Scarlet Fever	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TCB Lunge & Larynx	5.49	5.7	5.06	4.3	6.1	•4	6.9	6.3	6.3	6.02	4.44	3.68	3.98
Whooping Cough	•01	•05	•25	•4	•08	•07	•07	•07	•07	•02	•30	•22	•44
Meningitis	•10	•10	•05	•05	•05	•05	•08	•08	•08	•06	•04	•04	•05
Poliomyelitis	•02	•01	•01	•01	•01	•01	•01	•01	•01	•01	•01	•01	•01
Syphilis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Typhoid Fever	•68	•02	•54	•01	•29	•01	•26	•07	•28	•01	•18	•04	•01
Presentery Infections	•06	•06	•05	•05	•04	•04	•04	•04	•04	•04	•04	•04	•04
Food Poisoning	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Undulant Fever	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Infectious Jaundice	•01	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Scabies	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Endemic Rabies	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Malaria	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Influenza	•01	•02	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Measles	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL ALL DISEASES	8.45	8.30	8.37	8.24	8.86	8.09	8.09	8.09	8.09	8.09	8.61	8.63	8.27

0.0 Indicates rates between 0 and 0.05.

Figure 11

HEALTH AND MEDICAL AFFAIRS

AVERAGE BODY WEIGHTS OF GERMAN ADULTS
U.S. ZONE OF GERMANY ^{a/}
(Street Weighing Program, January and February 1947)

AGE GROUP	JANUARY			FEBRUARY			MARCH			APRIL			MAY			JUNE		
	20-39	40-59	Over 60	20-39	40-59	Over 60	20-39	40-59	Over 60	20-39	40-59	Over 60	20-39	40-59	Over 60	20-39	40-59	Over 60
TOTAL US ZONE																		
Number Weighed	31,283	28,584	14,621	36,192	31,390	14,796	31,748	28,085	13,688	35,062	29,882	13,493						
Average Weight (lbs)	133.1	132.4	126.8	121.3	120.5	114.6	133.9	132.5	127.3	121.6	120.6	114.7						
Standard Weight (lbs)	142.0	146.0	147.0	123.0	132.0	133.0	142.0	146.0	147.0	123.0	132.0	133.0						
Deviation From Standard (lbs)	- 8.9	- 13.6	- 20.2	- 1.7	- 11.5	- 18.4	- 8.1	- 13.5	- 19.7	- 1.4	- 11.4	- 18.3						
(\pm)	- 6.3	- 9.3	- 13.7	- 1.4	- 8.7	- 13.8	- 5.7	- 9.2	- 13.4	- 1.1	- 8.6	- 13.7						
BAVARIA																		
Number Weighed	11,914	11,025	6,796	13,843	12,085	7,051	12,645	11,228	5,980	13,193	11,284	5,932						
Average Weight (lbs)	134.2	132.7	126.7	120.6	120.6	114.2	133.7	131.8	126.5	121.3	119.7	124.8						
Standard Weight (lbs)	142.0	146.0	147.0	123.0	132.0	133.0	142.0	146.0	147.0	123.0	132.0	133.0						
Deviation From Standard (lbs)	- 7.8	- 13.3	- 20.3	- 2.4	- 11.4	- 18.8	- 8.3	- 14.2	- 20.5	- 1.2	- 12.3	- 18.2						
(\pm)	- 5.5	- 9.1	- 13.8	- 2.0	- 8.6	- 14.1	- 5.8	- 9.7	- 13.9	- 1.0	- 9.3	- 13.7						
HESSIA																		
Number Weighed	7,596	7,106	2,895	7,393	6,217	2,349	7,435	6,342	2,408	7,594	6,335	2,429						
Average Weight (lbs)	129.8	130.5	126.3	120.8	117.0	114.6	132.6	132.3	127.8	120.7	120.2	113.3						
Standard Weight (lbs)	142.0	146.0	147.0	123.0	132.0	133.0	142.0	146.0	147.0	123.0	132.0	133.0						
Deviation From Standard (lbs)	- 12.2	- 15.5	- 20.7	- 2.2	- 15.0	- 18.4	- 9.4	- 19.7	- 19.2	- 2.3	- 11.8	- 19.7						
(\pm)	- 8.6	- 10.6	- 14.1	- 1.8	- 11.4	- 13.8	- 6.6	- 9.4	- 13.1	- 1.9	- 8.9	- 14.8						
WÜRTTEMBERG-BADEN																		
Number Weighed	11,773	10,453	5,050	11,956	13,088	5,396	11,668	10,515	5,300	14,275	12,263	5,132						
Average Weight (lbs)	134.0	133.3	127.1	122.1	122.1	115.1	134.9	133.3	128.1	122.4	121.6	115.2						
Standard Weight (lbs)	142.0	146.0	147.0	123.0	132.0	133.0	142.0	146.0	147.0	123.0	132.0	133.0						
Deviation From Standard (lbs)	- 8.0	- 12.7	- 17.9	- 0.9	- 9.9	- 17.9	- 7.1	- 12.7	- 18.9	- 0.6	- 10.4	- 17.8						
(\pm)	- 5.7	- 8.7	- 12.2	- 0.7	- 7.5	- 13.5	- 5.0	- 8.7	- 12.8	- 0.5	- 7.9	- 13.4						

^{a/} Weights for January computed on basis of 156,866 adults were obtained by German personnel.
Weights for February " " 151,358 " " "

AVG. BODY WEIGHTS OF SCHOOL CHILDREN
(School Weighing Program, January & February 1947)

HEALTH AND MEDICAL AFFAIRS

AGE	SEX	NUMBER WEIGHED		AVERAGE WEIGHT (lbs.)		DEVIATION FROM STANDARD (lbs.)		NUMBER WEIGHED	AVERAGE WEIGHT (lbs.)		DEVIATION FROM STD. (lbs.)
		January	February	January	February	January	February		January	February	
6	M	3,336	9.472	46.0	48.0	+ 1.3	+ 3.5	10,619	47.1	+ 1.6	+ 1.5
	F	3,218	8.721	46.1	46.3	+ 2.6	+ 2.8	10,256	46.2	+ 1.5	+ 1.3
7	M	5,982	16.010	47.8	50.8	+ 0.7	+ 2.4	11,117	50.4	+ 1.1	- 0.4
	F	5,814	15,568	46.4	49.1	+ 0.9	+ 1.8	10,791	50.2	- 2.9	- 5.5
8	M	5,874	16,499	52.2	55.0	+ 0.1	+ 2.2	10,276	56.1	- 5.3	- 5.3
	F	5,663	16,060	50.9	53.0	+ 1.0	+ 0.4	10,308	54.3	- 3.0	- 3.0
9	M	5,556	15,880	57.4	60.0	- 2.0	- 1.2	10,252	61.2	- 2.0	- 2.0
	F	5,472	15,340	55.2	57.9	- 2.6	- 2.4	9,718	59.6	- 3.0	- 3.0
10	M	5,372	15,164	62.7	65.3	- 3.5	- 3.2	9,619	67.8	- 2.0	- 2.0
	F	5,270	14,597	60.1	63.4	- 5.0	- 3.5	9,591	66.2	- 3.0	- 3.0
11	M	5,275	14,909	68.1	71.2	- 4.3	- 3.6	9,221	72.6	- 4.8	- 4.8
	F	5,083	14,071	67.6	69.9	- 4.5	- 4.9	9,721	73.5	- 8.2	- 8.2
12	M	4,837	13,449	74.6	77.5	- 7.7	- 4.6	7,857	80.3	- 7.7	- 7.7
	F	4,820	13,169	73.9	78.6	- 8.4	- 4.6	7,742	80.3	- 5.7	- 5.7
13	M	4,290	11,894	81.8	85.6	- 6.0	- 4.4	6,624	87.8	- 1.8	- 1.8
	F	4,302	11,556	84.8	88.8	- 6.3	- 2.7	6,609	90.6	- 6.6	- 6.6
14	M	2,901	9,009	91.3	94.5	- 6.0	- 3.6	3,397	96.4	- 4.2	- 4.2
	F	2,768	8,351	93.5	97.8	- 5.9	- 0.8	3,047	98.8	- 9.4	- 9.4
15	M	1,232	4,169	98.1	106.5	- 5.3	- 3.7	170	101.9	- 7.7	- 7.7
	F	1,110	3,675	100.2	104.8	- 3.4	+ 2.0	228	100.3	-	-
16	M	543	3,216	119.2	120.4	- 1.8	- 3.4	-	-	-	-
	F	368	2,088	111.8	115.5	- 0.2	+ 4.6	-	-	-	-
17	M	719	2,813	129.3	128.8	- 0.8	+ 0.3	-	-	-	-
	F	287	1,443	118.4	122.3	+ 4.0	+ 7.7	-	-	-	-
18	M	310	1,716	134.2	134.7	+ 0.4	+ 1.3	-	-	-	-
	F	124	838	125.4	126.4	+ 7.5	+ 10.9	-	-	-	-
TOTALS		90,526	259,677					157,163			

a/ School weighing was not possible in Hesse in January because schools were in recess.

Figure 13

JANUARY - FEBRUARY 1947

HEALTH AND MEDICAL AFFAIRS

INCIDENCE OF REPORTABLE ANIMAL DISEASES
U.S. ZONE OF GERMANY
FOR MONTH OF JANUARY 1947 *4/*

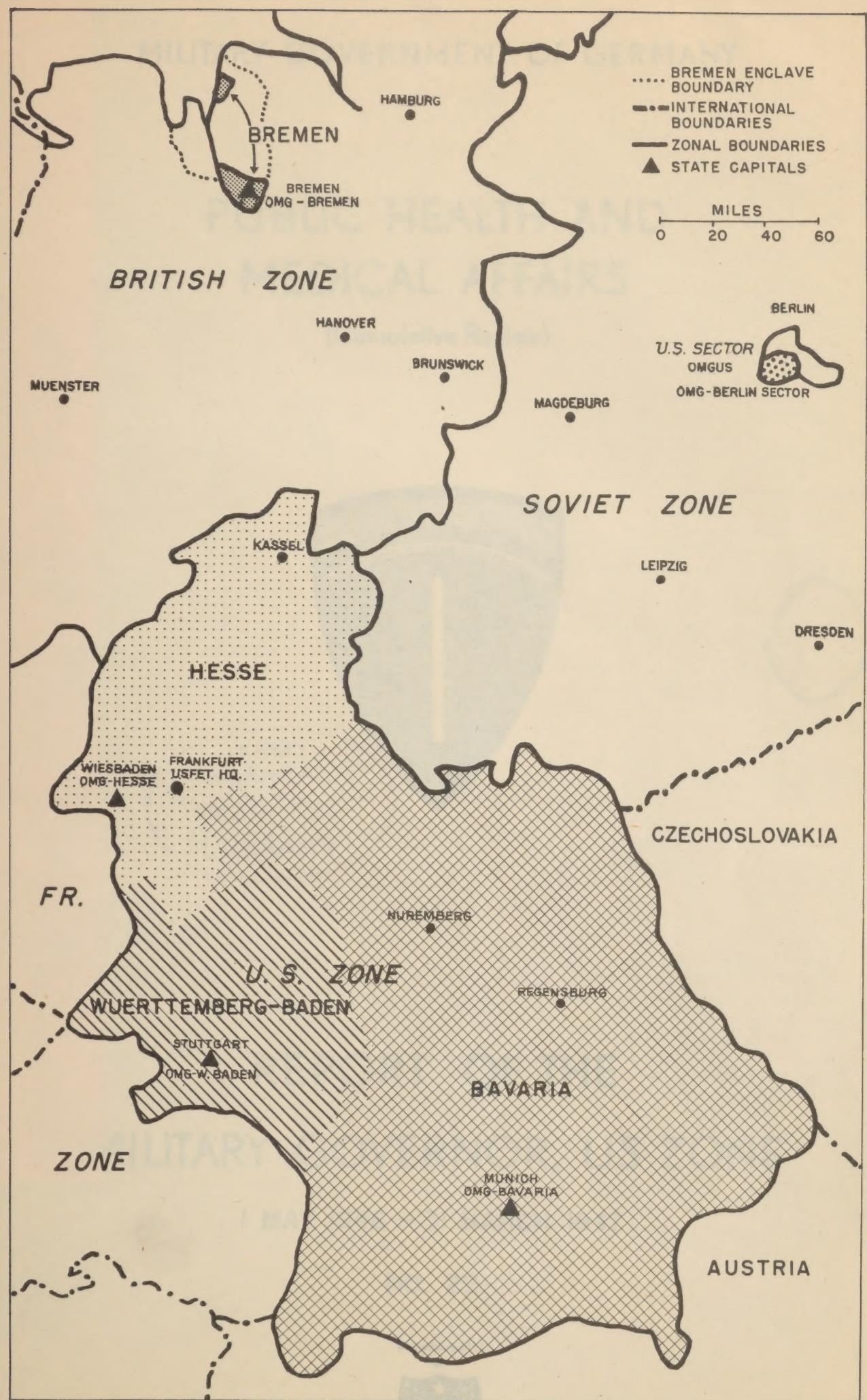
(a) **Temporary limited use places of stay**

(a) Formerly listed as "Cholera of pigs".

(6) *Wormerly held as Proprietary.*

(a) Figures are numbers of farms newly infected during the period.

Figure 14



1945-1946
THE
INTERNATIONAL
COMMISSION
FOR
DISARMAMENT
AND
DECOLONIALISATION

1945-1946
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Lithographed by
the
Adjutant General
ONGUS